



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

rial fever, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 1; pneumonia, 1; noma, 1; dysentery, 1; other causes, 9; total, 19. Population, 43,000; annual death rate 22.9 per 1,000. Several new cases of diphtheria have been reported to the board of health and all preventive measures taken against its spread. The temperature is cool and the weather dry. The sanitary condition of the port continues excellent. I inclose vital statistics of the city of Santiago de Cuba for the month of January, 1901.

*Manzanillo*.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 7 deaths, the causes being as follows: Pneumonia, 2; gastro-enteritis, 2; enteritis, 1; bronchitis, 1; la grippe, 1; total, 7. Population, 14,464. Annual death rate, 25.16 per 1,000.

*Guantanamo*.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 5 deaths, due to the following causes: Chronic malarial fever, 1; pernicious malarial fever, 2; entero-colitis, 1; paralysis, 1; total, 5. Population, 18,000. Annual death rate, 14.44 per 1,000.

*Daiquiri*.—Nothing of interest reported.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,  
In Temporary Command.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

*Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended February 2, 1901.—Port of Santiago de Cuba.*

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed.						Inspected and passed.					
		Formaldehyd gas.				Steam.							
		Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
Jan. 28	Steamsh p Josefitia (baggage arrived from Havana).....		1	4	3	.....	.....					3	3
Feb. 1	Steamship Santiago (baggage arrived from Havana).....		3	1	5	.....	.....			2	1	13	7
Feb. 2	Steamship San Juan (baggage arrived from Havana) .....				2	.....	.....			1	2	3	1
	Total.....		4	5	10	.....	.....			3	3	19	11

*Inspection of immigrants at Santiago during the week ended January 26, 1901.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, January 26, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended January 26, 1901. January 20, Spanish steamship *Santanderino*, from Santander, Spain, with 11 immigrants.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

DENMARK.

*Quarantine against Smyrna on account of plague.*

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, January 26, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that owing to the appearance of plague at Smyrna, the Danish Government has declared a quarantine,

on the 17th instant, against that port in accordance with the regulations contained in paragraphs 26-35 of the order issued by the Danish ministry May 14, 1900, a copy of which I forwarded to the Department with my dispatch of August 29, 1900.

Used wearing apparel and bedclothes, the importation of which is not prohibited under paragraphs 24 and 38 of the order referred to, may be imported only after proper disinfection under public supervision.

I have further to report that the quarantine declared by the Danish West Indies against ships arriving from Glasgow, of which I advised you in my No. 181, dated October 11, 1900, was raised on the 22d ultimo.

Respectfully,

LAURITS S. SWENSON,  
*United States Consul.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

#### ENGLAND.

##### *Report from London—No further plague developments.*

LONDON, ENGLAND, February 6, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report: The conditions of health in Great Britain remain satisfactory in general. There has been a further increase in the number of cases of smallpox in Glasgow, and the disease has also appeared in some of the neighboring towns.

There have been no further developments in the plague situation at Hull, and it is hoped that there will be no more cases. Regarding the vessel mentioned in my last report as arriving at Bristol with infected rats, I would further state that this vessel was the steamship *Rembrandt*, and she sailed from Smyrna for Bristol. Every precaution seems to have been taken at the latter port to prevent the infection from reaching the shore.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

#### GERMANY.

##### *Report from Berlin—Plague information from various countries.*

BERLIN, GERMANY, January 29, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following information obtained from the imperial health office:

#### *Plague.*

*Great Britain.*—According to a delayed report, 3 deaths from plague occurred on the steamer *Friary* during the period from December 10 to 14, in Hull. The steamer came from Alexandria and several of the crew were at the time transferred to the plague hospital and placed under medical supervision.

*Turkey.*—According to an official report the captain of the bark who died from plague had lived at Beikos opposite Therapia. He was taken ill at the end of December and at first treated for influenza and inflammation of the lungs. After his condition had become worse, he was taken to his brother in another district on the Bosphorus, and there, after three days, he died. The corpse was thereupon taken to the military